the family Cervidae concerns the rudimentary fifth and second toes. In *Capreolu-s, Ifydropotes, Mo&eh-us, dices, Hanytfer,* and *Pudua* there are considerable remains of the lower parts of metacarpals II. and V. ; in the other genera smaller traces of the upper ends of the same bones.

The two rnosfc abnormal genera are *MoscJi-us* and *JETydropotes,* more particularly the former, which neither Sir "V. Brooke nor Professor Garrod allow to be members of the family at all. *Moscк-us* is usually placed in a special sub-family by itself, Moschinae, the remaining Deer being referred to another sub-family, Cervinae.

Sub-Fam. 1. Gervinae.—The genus *Cervus* comprises rather over twenty existing species, which, except the "Wapiti *(C*. canadensis),* are exclusively Old World in distribution. The principal features of variation in the genus, in accordance with which it has been divided up into sub-genera, are (1) palmated (Fallow Deer, *Dama)* or non-palmated antlers; (2) adults spotted with white at all ages and seasons *(Axis),* or in summer only *(Psevdaxis),* or not at all; (3) spotted or unspotted young; (4) existence or absence of rudimentary canines in the upper jaw.

Among the members of this genus, *Cervus (JSlapJmrus) davidianus* is interesting as having been first observed by the missionary Pere David in a park belonging to the Emperor of China near Pekin. Its horns are remarkable for dividing early into two branches of equal length, of which the anterior again branches into two. Specimens of this Deer were ultimately obtained for the Zoological Society's Gardens.

The species of *Gervus* are fairly distributed between the Palaearetic and the Indian regions. The Palaearctic species, such as LiihctorfFs Deer (Fig. 152), are mainly Asiatic. *Cervus elaphvts* and *Oervws da-ma,* alone are European and British. The former of coiirse is the Bed Deer, the latter the Fallow Deer. The Hed Deer is reddish-brown in summer and greyish-brown in winter, with the white patch on the rump so common in the Deer tribe. The Red Deer is genuinely wild in Scotland, in certain parts of Devonshire and Westmoreland, and in the £Few Forest. At the beginning of the last century, according to

Gilbert "White, there were 500 head of deer in Wolmer Forest, which were inspected by Queen Anne, The antlers may have as many as forty-eight points; and a stag with more than the three anterior tines is termed a " Hoyal Hart.** Tiie Fallow Deer lias